

**The
LANGUAGE
of the
KING JAMES BIBLE**

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- Does the KJV also have other built-in reference works?


Abbreviations

- **CDEE: Concise Dictionary of English Etymology**
 - **CED: Concise English Dictionary**
 - **DWOA: Dictionary of Word Origins (Ayto)**
- 

Abbreviations

- **NRTDF: New Roget's Thesaurus in Dictionary Form**
 - **NSD: Nuttall's Standard Dictionary**
 - **ODEE: Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology**
- 

Abbreviations

- **OED: Oxford English Dictionary (unabridged)**
 - **SDWO: Shipley's Dictionary of Word Origins**
 - **WBE: World Book Encyclopedia**
- 
- A stack of several books is visible in the background, positioned behind the third bullet point. The books are stacked horizontally, with their spines facing the viewer. The stack is slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth. The books appear to be of various thicknesses and colors, though the details are not clearly discernible due to the soft focus and the light background.

Abbreviations

- **WCT: Webster's Concise Thesaurus**
- **WEB: Webster's 1828 Dictionary**
- **WNC: Webster's New College Dictionary**
- **WUD: Webster's Unabridged Dictionary**

THE BIBLE'S BUILT-IN DICTIONARY

- My examination of the 1000 most difficult words in the KJV reveals that God defines all of them,
 - in the context,
 - in their first usage,
 - using the very words of the Webster's or Oxford English Dictionary.

THE BIBLE'S BUILT-IN DICTIONARY

This research is shown in the Riplinger's books,

- **The Language of the King James Bible**
- **In Awe of Thy Word**

It is also shown in Goddard's

- **The King James Bible's Built-In Dictionary**

All available from AV Publications

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PS. 119:104

- **"THROUGH THY PRECEPTS
I GET UNDERSTANDING"**

This brief overview is offered to give enough examples of how God's built-in dictionary works, thereby allowing the reader a head-start in discovering this dictionary for himself.

***How to find
God's Built-in Dictionary...***



Step 1

Look at the words *next to*
the word in question.



ABROAD

- Gen. 10:18
- "spread abroad"
- OED "wide spread"

AVERSE

- Mic. 2:8 "averse from war"
- WEB "This word includes the idea of from"



ADAMENT

- Ez. 3:9 "An **adament** harder than flint"
- WEB "A very hard stone"
- Zec. 7:12 "An adamant stone"

CHARGE

- Gen. 26:5 "my **charge**, my commandments"
- WEB "synonymous with command"



CHASTE

- 2 Cor. 11:2 "a chaste virgin"
- WNC "refraining from all acts, thoughts, etc. that are not virginal"

CHAMBERING

- Rom. 13:13 "**chambering** and wantonness"
- WEB "wanton"



CHAPMEN

- 2 Ch. 9:14 "**chapmen** and merchants"

(The word 'cheap' comes from the word 'chap.')

- OED "a merchant"

CURRENT

- Gen. 23:16 "**current** money"
- OED "of money"; "Circulation of money"
- (Modern usage 'currency')
- (A current of water moves, just as money *moves*.)

DIVERS

- Deut. 22:11 "**divers** sorts"
- WCT "all sorts of"

(To 'sort' means to **divide** or separate **different** things.)

DURST

- Est. 7:5 "**durst** presume"

(Durst is the past tense of 'dare')

- NRTDF presume".

Step 2

- Look at the words **in the verse.**



ADDER

- Gen. 49:17 "a serpent by the way, an **adder**"
- WEB "a serpent"



ATHIRST

- JUD. 15:18 "he was sore **athirst** ...shall I die for thirst"
- WEB "thirsty"



AMEND

- 2 CHRON. 34:10

"to repair and amend"

- OED "to repair...mend"

ARIGHT

- Ps. 50:23

"ordereth his conversation
aright"

- NSD "put in good order"

BESOM

Isa. 14:23

- "I will sweep it **with** the **besom** of destruction"
- OED "To sweep with force"

CONTRITE

Ps. 34:18

- "of a broken heart; and ...of a **contrite** spirit"
- OED "broken"
- WEB "brokenhearted for sin"

DERIDE

Hab 1:10

- "shall scoff...shall be a scorn...shall **deride**"
- OED "scorn, scoff"

ENVIRON

Josh 7:9

- "and shall **environ** us round"
- OED "to form a ring round, surround"



EQUITY

Ps. 98:9

- "with righteousness shall he judge...with equity"
- WEB "right...exercised by the...judge"

EXTOL

1 1 2 1

- Ps. 30:1 "I will **ex-tol** thee, O LORD

1 1 2 1

- ; for thou hast lift-ed me up"

Subj. Aux. Verb Obj.

- OED "To lift up"
- The definition is easy to find because of the use of **parallel parts of speech** and **parallel syllabication (1 or 2 syllables)**.

EXECRATION

Jer. 42:18

- "an **execration**, and an astonishment, and **a curse**"
- WEB "**a curse**"

DISSIMULATION

Gal. 2:13

- "Jews dissembled...their **dissimulation**"
- OED "an act of dissembling"

**What if God defines a word
with a word *we do not
know?***

(such as *dissemble*)



Step 3

- Look in the *next* or *proceeding* verse.
- Verse 14 "walked not uprightly according to the truth"


DISSEMBLETH

Prov. 26:23,24,25,26

- "lips...like a potsherd covered...
- **dissembleth** with his lips, and layeth up deceit...believe him not...covered by deceit"
- OED "deceive"
- WUD "cover"

AFORE

2 Kings 20:3, 4

- "walked before...pass, afore"
 - OED "before"
- 

BETWIXT

Gen. 17:10, 11

- "between me and you...**betwixt** me and you"
- OED "between"

DECRY

Judg.1:23, 24, 25

- "Joseph sent to **descry** Bethel ...the spies saw a man...they said ...Shew us...we will shew thee...he shewed them"
- OED "To get sight of...to espy...spy out"

- **Review:**
- Most definitions are found using:
- **Step 1** (the adjacent words) or
- **Step 2** (the verse).
- In the rare cases when these methods do not meet with success, try **Step 3**.

Step 3

- Read beginning at the paragraph mark ¶.
- Read the entire chapter.



ABATED

Gen. 8: 1-5

"waters asswaged...fountains...
stopped...rain... restrained...waters
returned...waters were
abated...waters decreased

- All dictionaries give these surrounding words the same definition as 'abated,' that is, "To lessen"

BLAINS

Ex. 9:9-15

- "A boil breaking forth, with blains upon man, and upon beast...pestilence"
- ODEE "a boil breaking forth with blains"
- OED "pestilential diseases ... beasts"

CONCUPISENCE

Rom. 7:7-14

- "for I had not known lust except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet. But sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of **concupisence** ...I am carnal"
- WEB "to covet or lust after...carnal things...unlawful"

COUPLING

Ex. 26

- "coupled together one to another ...coupling...take hold one of another...couple the curtains together...couple the tent together that it may be one...coupled together...coupled together"
- WEB "connect *one* thing with another...fasten together"

DOMINION

Gen. 1:26 - 2:4

- "**dominion** over the fish...over the fowl...over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing...subdue it; and have dominion over the fish...over the fowl...over every living thing...the LORD God made the earth"
- SDWO: "overlords...to those beneath it" Latin: *dominus* LORD

EXPEDIENT

John 11

- quickly (v.29) hastily (v.31)
- "feet (vss. 2, 32, 44) walk (v.9) walk (v.10) come forth (v.43)"
- CED "to free ...to hasten... to send forth
- WEB "to hasten ...speed"
- ODEE "Latin *expedire* free the feet"
- "Jesus said unto them, Loose him" (v.44)
- WED "set free

EXPEDIENT

- expedient for us, that one man (v.50)
should die for the people... (v.50)
- should die for that nation... (v.51)
- And not for that nation only" (v.52)
"Jesus therefore walked no more openly" (v.54)
- OED "conductive to"
- WEB defines 'for' as 'conductive to...'
"substitute"
- WCT "substitute"

EXPEDIENT -

- Mary wiped Jesus' feet; she later fell down at his feet.
- Lazarus' bound feet were loosed at Jesus' command.
- Jesus was to die '*for*' us and be our substitute, therefore he could walk no more **GLORY!**

Why does God use words with the same meaning?

- 1. To increase the likelihood that people would be **familiar with one word or the other**.
- 2. To make certain the reader is **not misunderstanding** the text.

- **3. To define words should they **fall out of use.****
- **4. To compensate for **regional variations.**** (In England a `headache' can be a 'bad head,' a headwarch,' a scullache,' or a 'sore head,' depending on the location.)

- 5. To expand one's vocabulary, thereby increasing the available **linguistic tools** for:
 - a. Alliteration
 - b. Rhyme
 - c. Rhythm
 - d. Phonoasthesia

ALLITERATION

(repeated letter sounds)

Rev.19:21

- "fowls were filled with their flesh"

Job 30:18

- "collar of my coat")

Rev. 3:18

- appear / anoint
- council / clothed
- tried / fire
- wretched / rich / raiment

RHYME (matched sounds)

Rev. 3:18 (continued)

- I council thee
- to buy of me
- thou mayest be
- thou mayest see

RHYME

Rev. 3:18 (cont.)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| • I | g old | r aiment | n akedness |
| • t ried | c lothed | sh ame | m ayest |
| • w hite | | | |
| • th y | | | |
| • e ye | | | |
| • e yes | | | |

Rhythm

- **Stressed syllables often occur at mathematically predictable intervals.**



Stress-timed Rhythm

- The KJV takes full advantage of the stress-timed rhythms (isochronous) of the English language.
- A dictionary will place an accent mark where the accent or emphasis occurs in a word.

**3 syllables;
accent on the 1st & 3rd
(Rev. 3:18 cont.)**

- **May' / est / be'**
- **Na' / ked / ness'**

(4 syllables; accents alternate)
(Rev. 3 cont.)

- I /coun' /cil /thee'
- to /buy' /of /me'
- thou /may' /est /be'
- thou /may' /est /see'



- Linguists call the last group the **te tum' te tum'** pattern.
- This phonological (sound) feature permeates Shakespeare.



Alliteration and rhyme

1. They are used to tie words and concepts together theologically.

Rev. 3

- **t**ried in the **f**ire (Fire tries.)
- **s**hame of thy **n**akedness (Nakedness is a shame.)
- **e**yes**a**lve, **t**hat **t**hou may **s**ee (Salve helps you see.)

When the NKJV, NIV and NASV
substitute words in Rev. 3, such as
'refined,' 'garments,' 'you,' 'be
revealed,' 'from,' 'clothes to wear,'
'put,' and 'advise' all such rhythm,
rhyme, and alliteration are **destroyed**.

PHONOASTHESIA

- The KJV's plosives, like 'd', sound more severe than other sounds.
- Therefore the use of `damnation' is "sharper" and more "powerful" (Heb. 4:12) than the NKJV or NIV's 'condemnation'.

The careful use and ordering of these phonological elements can be used to

- create balance,
- contrast,
- emphasis,
- unity, and
- associations in a verse.

These in turn compliment the meaning and beauty of the passage and enhance memorability.

- These devices can be found to some degree in **all KJV verses**.

What other clues will help determine a word's definition?



1. Change the pronunciation.

- **CONEY:** The end of the word is actually pronounced like `bunny' (cunny), which is what it is.
- **BEEVES:** Try "beefs"; it is the plural of beef.
- **AMERCE:** Try 'a mercy'.

Try colloquial pronunciations.

- **BEGET** You be getting'
(Be + gitan)
- **BEFALLEN** You be fallin'
- **BEHOLD** You be holdin'
- **BESEECH** You be seekin' (ch = k)
- **BEMOAN** You be moanin'
- **BELIED** You be lyin'
- **ARIGHT** You a right bit funny

2. Change the spelling in your mind.

- canker cancer
- coffer coffen
- concision incision
- coulter cutlery
- chapman cheapman
- dryshod dry-shoed
- dandled dangled
- emeroid hemorrhoid
- emnity enemy

3. Look inside the word.

- **Albeit** **be it**
- **afoot** **foot**
- **agone** **gone**
- **amiss** **miss**
- **backbite** **bite back**
- **chapiter** **cap or capital**
- **chastise** **make chaste**

3. Look inside the word.

- **centurian** cent (1/100)
- **dropsie** drop (water)
- **enchantment** chant
- **emboldeneth** bold
- **ensign** sign
- **ensnared** snare
- **entangle** tangle or angle

What **other methods** does God use to help the reader understand the meaning of a word?



1. Parallelism: Look for identical words or parts of speech

APPERTAIN

- Num. 16:30-33
- "the earth open her mouth, and swallow them up, with all that appertain unto them"
- "the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up, and their houses, and all the men...and all their goods"

Dictionary Definition of “appertain”

The definition is built-in to the word

- WEB “to pertain...belong”
- WNC “pertain...to belong as a property”

DECK

Job 40: 10

- "Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency
- Array thyself with glory and beauty"

- VERB SUBJECT ADV. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

- WEB "array"
- 

DISANNUL

Job 40:8

"Wilt	thou	also	disannul...
wilt	thou		<u>condemn</u> "
Aux.	Subj.		Adverb

Is 14:27

“who	shall disannul	it...
who	shall <u>turn</u>	it <u>back</u>”
Subj.	Aux. Verb.	OBJ



Is.28:18

shall be

shall

AUX

disannulled...

not stand

VERB



Gal. 3:17

- "disannul.. make...of none effect"
- OED : annul "to make of none effect"



EVENINGTIDE

- 2 Sam. 11:1, 2

When	Who	What
And it came to pass...at the time	when kings	go forth
And it came to pass in an eveningtide	that David	arose



EVENINGTIDE

- DWO "time"
- `Tide' means 'time' and is still used in Swedish and Danish. It is a combination of `ti' (time) and 'di' divide. A particular division of time is the 'evening'.

EXTORTIONER

Ps. 109: 11

Let the

extortioner

catch all that he
hath...

let the

strangers

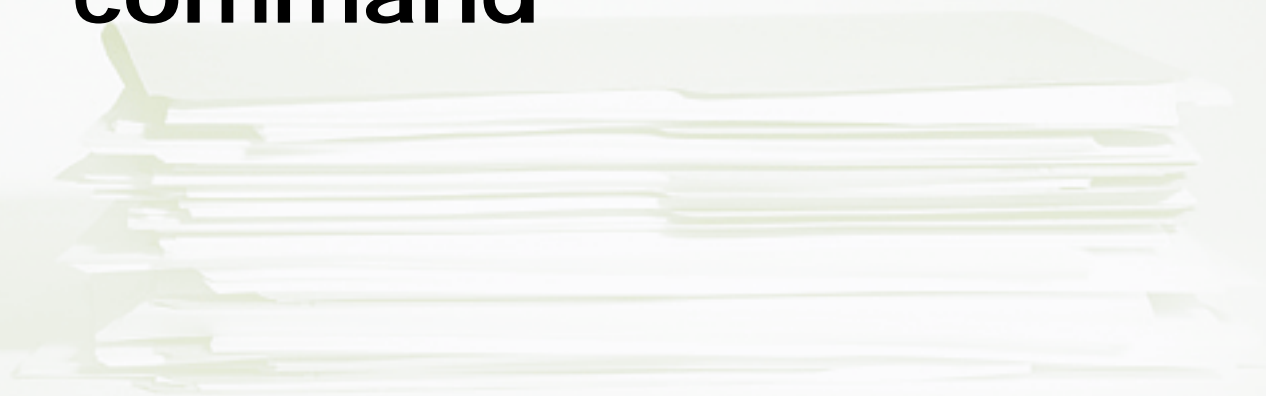
spoil his labour.

CHARGE

Gen. 26:5

my charge, my commandments"

WEB "command"



CHASTISE

- Lev. 26:18-28
- "I ... **punish** you seven times more for your sins
- ... **punish** you... seven times...for your sins
- ... **chastise** you... seven times...for your sins
- WEB "punish"
- Chasten means literally 'castus' **pure**
- and 'agare' to drive; that is, 'to drive one to purity.'

2. Look for its opposite.

- **BOLLED** Ex:9:31, 32

Ex. 9:31 the flax was bolled.

Ex. 9:32 **But** the wheat and the rie
...were **not** grown **up**"

- OED "flax...puffed **up**"
- (bolled means 'grown up' or 'puffed up,' like something that is 'boiled.')

CONTEMN

- Ps. 15:4 "a vile person is contemned; **but** he honoureth them that fear"
- 'Contemn' is the opposite of 'honour'

DEARTH

- Gen: 41:53-56 "And the seven years of plenteousness ...were ended.
- And the seven years of dearth began...**famine** was over all"
- WEB "famine"

3. Collocations

- Often the Bible uses what linguists call 'collocations' or 'selectional restrictions'.
- Without the conscious awareness of the reader, one word 'calls up' another word or category of words in the mind of a native speaker.

3. Co-locations (cont.)

- There is a mutual expectancy between some words.
- A word can act as an 'access code' to bring up whole memory cells.
- Note just one Bible example.

CUMMIN

- Is. 28: 24, 25
- "Doth the **plowman plow** all day to **sow**? doth he open and break the clods of his ground? When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not **cast** abroad the fitches, and scatter the **cummin**, and **cast** in the principal wheat..."

CUMMIN

- Cummin is a **seed**.
- Although the word 'seed' is never used in the passage. However the words "**plow**," "**sow**," "**ground**," and "**cast**" have been used with the word "**seed**" almost 100 times in the Bible.

CUMMIN

- **This repetition guarantees that when these words are used for the 101st time, the word 'seed' will be 'pulled up' to the conscious mind along with them.**



Co-locations

- This technique is used by writers of propaganda.
- Just put the word `shreiking' in front of a word you want to vilify.
- It pulls up streams of horrid memory associations, thereby pulling into play the readers emotions instead of his reasoning.

4. Morphologically Related

- The Bible uses families of morphologically (structurally) related words to communicate meaning.
- The Anglo-Saxon vocabulary of the KJV is built up through the process of affixation (adding things) and compounding (adding a bunch of things).

4. Morphologically Related

- **When new versions substitute other words, this built-in clue to meaning is destroyed.**



4. Morphologically Related

ill	ear	Gen. 14	"back"
evil	hear	Gen. 49	"horse"
devil	hearken	2Kings	"horseback"
vile			
villain			
vilify			



ACCEPTATION

- 1 Tim 1:15:16
- "acceptation, that Christ Jesus... believe on him
- OED "belief"
- (to accept or receive)

5. The KJV builds understanding.

- The Bible gradually builds up an understanding of the meaning of words.
- Gen. `accept'
- Lev. `acceptable'
- Job `accepteth'
- Isa. `acceptance'
- Luke `acceptest'
- 1Tim `acceptation'

BESTEAD

- Gen.2:21 instead
- Gen. 22:3 the burnt offering...the place of
- 22:13 a burnt offering in the stead of
- 1 Chr. 5:22 dwelt in their steads
- Is. 8:21 hardly bestead
- (hardly a place for them)

BEDSTEAD

- Gen. 48:2 upon the bed
(a bed is a place to get **up on**)
- Deut. 3:11 bedstead
(a bedstead is a stand to **steady** a mattress; it is a bed frame). The bed (mattress) steadies **upon** the bedstead.

COUCH (a simple noun)

)

- Gen. 49:4
- "[T]hou wentest up to thy father's bed...to my **couch**."
- OED "bed" (The first and primary definition of 'couch' is 'bed'; its third definition is 'sofa')

Couched (a verb)

- "he stooped down, he **couched** as a lion"
- OED "To lay **down**... (eg. Couched...in a strong lair)...said of animals"



Couching (complex verbal substantive)

- Gen. 49:14
- "**couching** down between two burdens"
- OED "stooped under a **burdend**"

- The synonyms not only define the word, in the previous illustration, they do it by using the **same parts of speech**.

Note, for example:

- 'bed/couch'
- 'stooped/couched'.

- Furthermore, the nouns are put in a **parallelism** through the use of **possessives**:

'father's bed/my couch'.

- The use of the same vowel sounds in 'c**ou**ched', 'r**ou**sed' ` b**ow**ed' and 'd**ow**n' tie the concepts together by supplying the brain with an additional 'access code'.

6. Two Factors

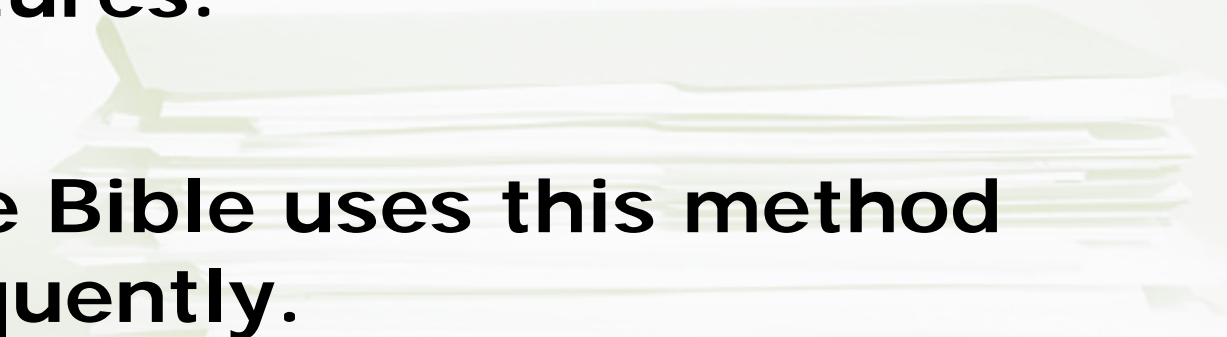
- *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* says,

'The basic structure of a definitional sentence has...two factors:

- 1.) a **general** category to which a word belongs;
- 2.) the **specific** features or attributes which distinguish that word from related words...

6. Two Factors

The most illuminating way of defining a word is to provide

- **1.) general category (hypernym)**
 - **2.) along with various distinguishing features.**
- 
- **The Bible uses this method frequently.**

EWE

1.) General category (Hypernym)

- Gen. 21:27,28
- " sheep...ewe lambs"
- WEB "a female sheep"

EWE

2.) Distinguishing features

- Gen. 31:38
- "thy ewes and thy she goats"
- (Parallel words (thy) are pegs on which the parallelism hangs.)

EWE

Look for opposites

- Lev. 14:10
- "he lambs...ewe lamb"
- Num. 6:14
- "he lamb...and ewe lamb"

2.) Distinguishing features

- 2 Sam. 12:3
- "ewe lamb...as a daughter"
- Ps. 78:71
- "ewes great with young"

7. Look at the verse numbers.

- The **repetition** of **verse numbers** and general placement creates a pattern and is sometimes a key to help locate definitions that are some distance away.



DIVINETH

- Gen. 37:5 "And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethern"
- Gen. 40:5 "And they dreamed a dream"
- Gen. 41:5 "And he slept and dreamed the second time"

DIVINETH

- Gen. 41:15 "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, I have dreamed a dream and there is none that can **interpret** it: and I have heard say of thee, that thou canst **understand** a dream to **interpret** it."
- Gen. 44:5 "he divineth"
- Gen. 44:15 "wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly divine?"

8. Watch for onomatopoeia

- words that **imitate the sounds** of the word.

(buzz, humm, plop, drop, splash, bang, cough, creak etc.)


- Note the KJV:
murmer, lowing, chatter, babbler,
bray, bleating.

8. Watch for onomatopoeia

- To say "bite and devour" you must bite with your teeth and open your mouth wide, as if devouring something.
- Words of Saxon origin frequently have this characteristic. It is one of the major advantages of the KJV.

- **How does the Bible deal with words with **more than one** meaning?**
- **Are meanings given in **more than just the first usage?****



- Many words have slightly **different meanings** in **different contexts**.
 - Some words have a number of completely **different meanings**.
 - The Bible's Built-In Dictionary addresses both of these problems and **defines each new meaning in its context**.
- 

CUNNINGLY

- 2 Peter 1:16
- "**cunningly** devised fables...made **known**"
- OED "to **know**...an ingenious **devise**"



CUNNING

- Gen. 25:27
- "And the boys grew: and Esau was a **cunning** hunter, a man"
-
- OED "to learn ...To have experience
...To get to know."



CUNNING

- Ex. 35:35;36:1
- "wisdom of heart ... **cunning** ... that devise **cunning** work ... wise hearted"
- OED "wisdom...devise...wise man...knowledge or of skilled work"

CUNNING

1 Kings 7:14

- "wisdom, and understanding, and **cunning**"
- WEB "understand"



CUNNING

2 Chron. 2:7, 8

- "cunning to work ... that can skill to grave...know"
- WEB "skill"
- CDEE "can"
- OED "to know...skill"

CUNNING

Ex. 31:3, 4

- "in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge.To devise **cunning** works"

- WEB "knowledge"

CUNNING

Is. 40:20, 21

- "cunning...known...understood"
- WEB "to know"



CUNNING

Dan. 1:4

- "skilful in all wisdom, and **cunning** in knowledge, and understanding...had ability...learning"
- CDEE "to be able"
- OED "learning"

Different Definition

- **What happens when the definition becomes different?**
- **The Bible introduces the new definition.**



CUNNING

Eph. 4:14

- "cunning craftiness..." to deceive"
- OED "craftiness ...deceit"

Uncommon Measurements

- How does the built-in dictionary work for uncommon measurements, like the cubit and the dram?
- Without a separate English or Bible dictionary, it *is* possible to determine, for today's reader, the size, by examining its first usage.

CUBIT

- Gen. 6:15-19
- "the ark...the height of it **thirty cubits**.
A window...a cubit...**three stories**
shalt thou make it...two of every sort
shalt thou bring into the ark"



CUBIT

- 1. The ark's 3 stories of 30 cubits, divided equally, would be 10 cubits each.**
- 2. Assuming the tallest adult animal a giraffe, could be no more than 18' or 216" (WBE), a single story must be 18' or 216."**

CUBIT

3. Since a story is 10 cubits (1/3 of 30), then 1 cubit would be 1/10 of 216" or **21 6/10"**.

(The selection of young animals would allow a bit of extra room for the floor and ceilings' structural thickness.)

4. This is the EXACT size of a cubit given in the dictionary!

CUBIT

5. the measure of a man

- Of course, the Bible does not identify cubit as "the measure of a giraffe," but as "the measure of a man" (Rev. 21:17).



6. "The cubit of a man" is the area from the elbow to the fingertips.

This comes from the Latin *cubitus* which meant 'elbow' or 'to bend'.

A cube is so named because of its bends

Even in Greek, the forearm and the cubit are both represented by one word, *pechus*.

In English, the word 'elbow' is a compound of 'the + bow'.

Even today the word for the forearm or elbow, in Spanish and other Romance languages, is a word like *cubos*.

7. Thirdly, the cubit is given in relation to a man's height.

A "man of great stature" is 5 cubits (Chron. 11:23) ($21.6 \times 5 = 9'$).

A "giant" (1Sam. 17:4) is over 6 cubits ($21.6 \times 6 = \text{over } 10'$ tall).

8. Lastly, a cubit is identified by its relation to a reed plant.

A "reed was six great cubits" (Ez. 41:8).

A "great cubit" was a "cubit and an hand breadth" (Ez 40:5).

A great cubit would be *a cubit (21.6") plus the breadth of a hand (3") or about 24"*.

Six great cubits would be about 12 feet, the approximate size of the calamus or sweet cane reed plant familiar to the Middle East.



- **The Bible brought the 'cubit' into a comparative relationship with:**
 - **1.) the built environment,**
 - **2.) a man**
 - **3.) the plant world.**
- **The reader of the Bible, with some thought, can easily determine the approximate size of a cubit.**

DRAM

- 1Chron. 29:5-7
- "The gold...to be made by the hands of artificers ... ten thousand **drams**."
- DWOA "the amount of coins that can be held in one hand."
- WCD "Gr. drachme, a handful from *drassesthai* to grasp"
- 1 Chron. 29 says that the gifts to God "made by the hands" and "given by the hand" of man really "cometh of thine hand."

The Bible is always correct

- Might this built-in dictionary be counted on to always be correct, so that we do not need to rely on the highly **inaccurate Vine's, Strong's** or the secular Webster's dictionaries?



"Which things also we speak, **not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth**, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual." (1 Cor. 2:13)

"[Y]e need **not** that any **man** teach you..." (1 John 2:27)

- **Webster's New International Dictionary (2nd Ed.)** accidentally introduced the **non-existent word** 'dord'; it then began to appear in other dictionaries.
- **The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language** accuses its competitors at Oxford of having one million **errors** in their **Oxford English Dictionary**.

- "The **words** of the LORD are **pure** words"Ps.12:6, 7
- "**Every word** of God is **pure**" (Pro. 30:5)



BLESS

- 1 Cor 10:16
- "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ"
- OED "The etymological meaning was thus 'to mark or affect in some way with blood ...to make holy with blood ...to save"

- If you consult Strong's, Vines' and others, you would think that 'bless' or 'blessed' primarily meant 'happy'; they never mention 'the blood'.
- The meaning 'to make happy' was only a later development (A.D.1000), perhaps seen as the result of a life marked by the blood of Christ.

gospel

- Rom. 10:16,17, 2 Tim. 2:8, 9
- "gospel...word of God"
- OED "The Holy Scriptures"
- WED "compounded of..., God and spell - lit. God's word."
- 'Go' is an abbreviation for 'God' and 'spel' comes from 'spell.' It literally means "God spell" that is, 'God's letters spell words.'

2 Cor 4:2, 3

- "word of God...gospel"
- OED "the form of the first element {god} shows unequivocally that it was identified with 'God' not with `good.' Therefore it does NOT mean 'good news' as the new version say."
- OED "God+spel... was much more obviously appropriate than that of `Good tidings {news} for a word that was chiefly known as the name of a sacred book..."

- Most new versions, like the NIV, New Living Translation, NRSV, and Good News Bible, and reference works like *Vine's Complete Expository Dictionary* or Zodhiates' Complete Word Study Dictionary opt for the **incorrect** rendering "**good news**" in place of 'gospel.'

- *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* says that the 'o' in Anglo-Saxon actually meant 'God's mouth' or God's word'.
- Not only was 'God' watered down to 'good', - but 'spell', meaning 'words' was changed to 'news' to accommodate the liberal textual critic who did not believe that the Bible was God's word, but merely a book which contained his 'a good message.'

- The OED also states that 'spel' means specifically "To read (a book, etc.) letter by letter."
- In Macaulay's *History of England*, he writes, "Not one man in five hundred could have spelled his way through the Psalms."



Evangelize/Evangelist

- The exact same thing happened with the Greek word etymology for the underlying word for **evangelist**, (*evaggelistes*).
- The KJV correctly translates *the first root eu with its primary meaning, 'God' (godliness, godly)*.

Evangelize/Evangelist

- The eminent scholar Werner Foerster of Munster points out correctly that words with this root, "in early days, are often provided with more precise definitions to show to whom the...godliness was directed.
- He writes, "even later the habit of giving the object {God} did not die out."

Evangelist

- The second root, **aggello**, has the primary meaning of '**word**'.
- Even Kittle had to admit, "It has developed a logos {**word**} theology."



EVANGELIST

- The first usage of the word 'angel' (the above root word) in both the Old and New Testaments is someone **giving God's words** to someone else to announce a `new birth'.



EVANGELIST

- **"And the angel of the LORD said unto her, Behold; thou art with child, and shall bear a son , and shall call his name Ishmael: because the LORD hath heard thy affliction." Gen. 16:11**



EVANGELIST

- **"Behold the angel of the LORD appeared unto him in a dream...for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save, his people from their sins." Matt.1 :20,21**

CRISPING PIN

- Isa 3:17-22
- "the crown of the **head** ... the wimples, and the **crisping pins**"
- WEB "A curling iron"
- OED "instrument for crisping or curling the hair"

CRISPING PIN

- Strong's Hebrew definition and new versions like the NKJV, NIV, and NASV toss logic, the Hebrew text, and every dictionary aside and substitute the word 'purses'.



- Instead of translating the Hebrew word, *charitim*, which simply means 'an engraving tool, stylus, or pen', they copy the **error** in the corrupt **Brown, Driver, Briggs, and Gesenius Hebrew Lexicon**.
- This book admits 'purse' is not a translation but "by impl.", meaning 'a **guess implied**'.

- **Anyone who has seen a child's engraving set knows that it is identical to a curling iron with its metal rod or pin, handle, and electric cord.**
- **The heated metal which melts the face of the surface to be engraved, would also curl hair or fabric wrapped around it.**

- **These bachelor lexical writers could not imagine how an engraving tool could be related to a discussion of woman's apparel, so they guessed that the hollow that could be created by an engraving tool (and not the tool itself) was being addressed and consequently a hollow object, perhaps a purse, might be implied.**



- **A serious review of the Brown University Corpus of American English, The British National Corpus, the Oxford Text Archives (which includes both the Brown and LOB corpora as well as the corpus of the Toronto Dictionary of Old English) would yield volumes of documentation for the KJV rendering 'crisping pin'.**

- **"Never powder, nor crisping-iron,
Shall touch these dangling locks."
Q. Corinth, Fletcher, 1618**
- **"Cease, with crisping tongs, to tare
and torture thus thy flowing hair."
Ann. Reg., 1772**
- **"Fetch me my crisping pinnes to
curie my locks." Pocktlington, 1627**

` Crisp' also applies to fabric. The OED says, "Applied to some fabrics: perhaps of crepe-like texture...Some thin or delicate textile fabric, used esp. by women for veils or **head** covering..."

- A **head** covering made of this material."

- "Upon her **head** a silver crispe she pind." Hudson, 1584

- **Note the word 'pind' (pinned); a crisping pin may also be a pin, like a hat pin, used to attach a 'crisp' or veil to one's hair.**



- Also a crisping pin may be used *to* 'crisp' or curl fabrics.
- "The cloth may be crisped." Daily Tel
.21 June 8, 1927
- Bacon that is crisp is curley!

- We can safely conclude that a **'crisping pin'** is a **heated metal iron** around which either hair or fabric is wrapped thereby transferring its shape (round curls or flat crimps) to the hair or fabric.
- OED: "A tension, or crispature, or relaxation of fibers."

- **But, alas, we do not need all of these reference sources, for the Bible's built-in dictionary reveals precisely what a 'crisping pin' is.**
- **When a list of words (sins, animals, etc.) occurs in the Bible, the word in question is often **defined by the word preceding or following it.****

Wimpler

- Here in Isa. 3:22 ("wimples, and the cringing pins") the wimple does just that.
- OED "A wavy lock of hair"



wimpler

- "Down his braid back, from his... head, the silver wimpler's grew." Vision, Ramsey, 1724
- "The wimple is a substrate," that is, below a veil, in the form of wavy hair or fabric. Body of Man, Crooke, 1615
- "Her hair is wimple arrayed." Cron., Wyntoun, 1425

wimpler

- "I wimple it with either jewels or a lock of hair." Divils, B. Barnes, 1607



wimpler

- The verb 'wimple' means to "wrinkle,...twist, ripple...to envelop the head...to enfold, enwrap, wrap up...to meander... Wimples envelop the **head** and are pinched."



wimple

- **Logically then, a 'wimple' is a curl of hair or a pinched fabric veil, made so by using a 'crisping pin'.**
- **Teenagers, with curling-irons!**



- Not only is the **NKJV** wrong in calling cringing pins 'purses', it calls women's changeable suits of apparel '**festal**' apparel? So much for so-called 'updating' !!
- NKJV: "**festal** apparel... purses"
- KJV: "**Changeable** suits of apparel... and cringing pins"

End of part one!



